

Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rhenfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 66, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



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The German Tribune

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Shamir in Bonn partly with EEC in mind

In spring 1981 *Stern* magazine concluded from an opinion poll that German sympathies were increasingly being transferred from the Israelis to the Arabs.

Twenty-four per cent, the Allensbach market research institute claimed, had sooner side with the Arabs; only one per cent still preferred to side with Israel. The remainder were undecided.

The trend was doubtless due to growing anxiety among West Germans about supplies; it will also have been due in part to a number of political moves by the Israelis.

They will clearly have included the attacks levelled by Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, at the Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt; Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir flew into Frankfurt for political talks with the new Bonn government on 8 February.

Material issues played only a subordinate role. German and Israeli diplomats agree in assessing relations between the two countries as good.

Tourist travel to Israel may have declined slightly but the Bonn Foreign Office says that when stock is taken the balance is well in the black.

In the Israeli side hopes of reaching agreement on a date for the visit by the

In the past this has invariably been enough to prompt the Begin government to criticise Bonn in terms of historical parallels.

In a recent interview Chancellor Kohl stated in no uncertain terms his intention of visiting Israel, although he made no mention of a date.

Always assuming he is re-elected in the March general election Israel expects him to make his visit later this year.

In his statement Herr Kohl sought to strike a balance and rule out misinterpretations by adding that he planned to visit both Israel and Arab countries.

Mr Shamir's visit to Bonn was, in protocol terms, returning Herr Genscher's visit to Israel last June, although this time Israel will have been more interested in Herr Genscher as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Conversely, Herr Genscher was bound to make use of his Common Market rôle to make his points more convincingly and emphatically than he could have done solely as Bonn Foreign Minister.

Differences of opinion between Bonn and Jerusalem are indeed substantial that Chancellor Kohl made no bones about them in the interview in question.

"We agree with Israel in the aim of ensuring its survival and security," he said, "but we are not agreed on all points of the practical policies needed to achieve this aim."

Bonn and the European Community are naturally upset most by the Lebanon problem, but Herr Genscher was no less emphatic in pointing out Bonn's continued dissatisfaction with Israeli settlement policies.

Israel readily admits that it is subject

to US and European pressure on these issues, but it shows no signs of readiness to take up US proposals, let alone Arab plans.

The Israeli view is that this political pressure is merely a certain degree of impatience in the West.

Enough plans had been put forward, it was argued, and Chancellor Kohl had already outlined the German view, based on the principles approved by the European Council, or EEC summit, in Venice in 1980.

These were that Israel was entitled to exist within secure and recognised frontiers, while the Palestinians were to be allowed the right of self-determination and all parties to the conflict were to renounce the use of force to settle their disputes.

Less mention is made by Bonn of the PLO nowadays, which is a striking token of consideration for the Israeli view, especially as the Venice resolution expressly referred to the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Shamir took good care not to be too demonstrative in rejecting European demands and expectations with regard to Israel's attitude in the Lebanon.

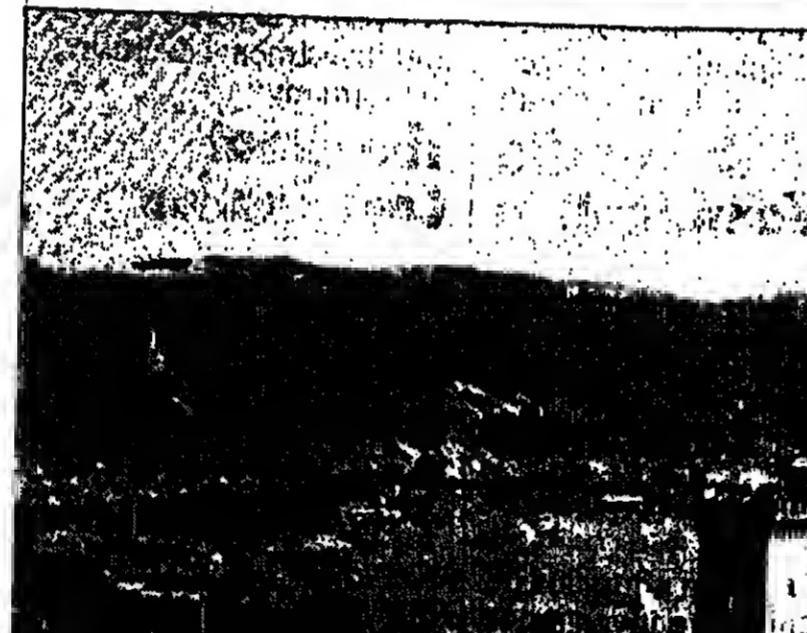
Israel is seriously worried by the prospect of southward expansion of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal. As a producer of citrus fruits it is used to (and indeed relies on) exporting fruit to the Common Market countries.

Once Spain and Portugal are members of the European Community they will definitely have the edge over Israel. They already envisage a degree of protection for their citrus fruit output that would be entirely at Israel's expense.

Chancellor Kohl was not prepared to go any further than promise Mr Shamir to strike a reasonable balance of interests.

But Israel could feel it had done well if it were able to feel it could rely on Bonn to be a committed and influential advocate of its interests in the EEC.

Sten Martenson
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 February 1983)



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Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, only help to account for the optimistic view taken.

Foreign Minister Shamir was obviously not going to use the convenient fact that his visit more or less coincided with the 50th anniversary of Hitler's return of power to launch attacks on main politicians.

The present Chancellor, Herr Kohl, probably did not take part in the Second World War, unlike his predecessor, Herr Schmidt.

The term 'Palestinian' is used as a local irritant by the new Bonn government (and its old Foreign Minister) just the same sense as it was by its



Chancellor Kohl in London

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher meet the Press after a working lunch at Chequers, where their talks were dominated by the same issue.

■ DISARMAMENT

George Bush spells out 'zero plus' option



Sending US Vice-President George Bush to Europe and Secretary of State George Shultz to the Far East was less a grand design than a hasty attempt at fence-mending.

The two Georges were sent on their respective missions in a bid to brush up the poor image of US foreign policy and prove a point to a doubting world.

It was that despite the confusion and contradictions of the Reagan administration President Reagan was still the unerringly strong Western leader he set out to be.

Mr Bush wisely chose not to tour Europe with a raised forefinger. His main aim was to listen to what the Europeans had to say, his hosts were briefed.

In Paris he planned to check how firmly based the Mitterrand government's surprising Atlantic loyalty was on missile modernisation.

In Bonn he aimed to see how much strain West German opinion could withstand and how neutralist it was in reality.

Above all, he proposed to sound out in Geneva how flexible the Soviet attitude might prove in the Eurostrategic dialogue.

But from the outset Mr Bush made it clear, especially to Bonn, that he was expecting a straight answer and had no intention of merely lending America's Atlantic allies a shoulder to cry on.

He was not prepared just to listen to their laments, and he was out in Europe just to accept messages but also to bring them. The messages he brought with him were clear enough, so much so that President Reagan's pathos-packed yet somewhat pedestrian open letter to the peoples of Europe seemed a mere minor obligation.

Mr Bush himself evidently attached greater importance to his major Berlin speech testifying to a new US flexibility while at the same time clearly outlining the limits of Washington's readiness to make concessions.

He did so more clearly than can have been to the liking of many a self-styled disarmament expert on this side of the Atlantic, pundits who would prefer to maintain a thick fog over the missile in Europe.

The Americans still consider the zero option to be the only conceivable moral solution, and this the best solution, in connection with medium-range missiles in Europe.

In would entail a total withdrawal of all Soviet missiles aimed at targets in Western Europe, in return for which the United States would discontinue missile modernisation.

At the same time Washington would be prepared to come to terms at as low a level as possible, which means a partial withdrawal of Soviet medium-range missiles and partial missile modernisation by the Americans.

That is the tenor of what is going the rounds behind the scenes. But in public Mr Bush made a speech in Berlin that was entirely in keeping with President Reagan's strategy of being tough and persistent.

The zero plus idea is gaining more and more support, envisaging a comparable number of comparable Eurostrategic weapons on both sides.

But the plus would indeed be so heavily estimated and laid down in such detail that it benefits both sides and not just the Soviet Union.

Laying down the details would be far from easy because a number of crucial secondary conditions lurk behind the four main prerequisites sketched out by the US Vice-President.

The first is that there must be no Soviet missile monopoly. That means that any status quo is ruled out, including the Soviet superiority even the most

conciliatory of proposals to be made so far the Kremlin entails.

The second is that there must be no agreement by which, to quote M. Mitterrand, the incomparable is compared. That invalidates the sleight of hand by which Moscow would like to set its SS-20 systems off against British and French nuclear forces designed for entirely different purposes.

It rules out the attempt to allow the West to deploy slow Cruise missiles if it dispenses with Pershing 2s, in return for which the Russians will be allowed to retain their SS-20s.

Last but not least, it invalidates any attempt to make the Soviet Union scrap only obsolete devices.

The third is that there must be no withdrawal behind any artificial line. That means the United States takes a dim view of proposals for a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Such proposals are currently going the rounds yet again, but as always the West would be the loser for obvious geographical reasons.

It also means the proposal for a Soviet missile withdrawal to beyond the Urals is unacceptable to the United States.

It is not just that from there the missiles could continue to threaten Europe at any time. Washington would like to avoid a transfer of Soviet missile potential to the Far East, where it could be aimed at China and Japan.

Hans O. Staub
(Rheinischer Merkur/Chris Well,
4 February 1983)

Reagan offer makes summit less likely than ever

US Vice-President George Bush outlined in a wide range of talks in Bonn and Berlin the new American policy for the Geneva disarmament talks.

As he did so, the small print was being worked out at top speed in Washington.

The Americans still consider the zero option to be the only conceivable moral solution, and this the best solution, in connection with medium-range missiles in Europe.

In this context the Russians are not tempted to make their own play out to be sweet reason and to be voters for each state ticket, or a bag of signatures by 31 January. They need a 100,000th of the

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The West's sea-based medium-range missiles, on board nuclear submarines, for instance, weigh no less heavily on Moscow than its land-based ones.

After Mr Bush's Bonn and Berlin visits it remains to be seen whether President Reagan's bid to regain the initiative in dealings with the Russians will succeed.

Peter W. Schroeder
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 2 February 1983)

There Secretary of State George Shultz was engaged in an equally tricky mission needing coordination with Mr Bush's tour of Europe.

The fourth is that there must be no disarmament or arms limitation agreement without reciprocal inspection and control provisions.

The framework thus outlined by Vice-President Bush is thus closely drawn, but it does leave room for manoeuvre and is not a covert reversion to the utopian zero option as East Bloc propagandists and their sidekicks in the West rushed to suggest.

European critics, both bona fide and false disarmament experts, will have to restore order to their own minds at last. They rightly call on America to clearly define its confused and confusing foreign policy yet are appalled when a definition is given that is less than entirely in keeping with what they would like.

This is sheer schizophrenia. They call for consolidation of the Western alliance on the one hand while complaining about the pact being undermined on the other when America draws up guidelines that are not easily palatable.

It is also total hypocrisy. The Atlantic alliance is capable of regaining a chance of survival, but not by a gutless game of hide and seek to avoid looking unpleasant East-West truths in the face.

What is called for is clear determination on the part of a leading power to engage in politics as the art of the possible to the last moment.

But it must allow itself neither to be unduly intimidated by popular but fleeting currents of opinion nor to be confused by the misleading new mathematics of Soviet politicians:

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Russia does not reject US offer

The general election campaign is in full swing even though it is still uncertain whether elections will be held. Uncertainty will persist until the Constitutional Court rules on the suit filed by four MPs who contend that the dissolution of the Bundestag was unconstitutional.

Chancellor Kohl stands to lose most, though more than any of the other politicians who advocated the questionable procedure that led to the dissolution of parliament following his engineering defeat in a confidence vote in November.

If anything, the opposite is true. The Soviet reply to President Reagan's open letter cannot, despite its apparent disregard, be taken as a signal to bring about new elections.

Both sides are nonetheless wary, like cats pawing rough meat. Most experts President Carstens concur in the issue consider Kohl's way other how keen it really is on a

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For the Soviet Union summit with the United States is an opportunity to consolidate the Western alliance and to improve its international image tarnished by its policies in Afghanistan and Central America.

For Mr Reagan, who is continuing to face increasing heavy domestic pressure, the idea of commanding respectability through the election campaign gets under way.

Both could use summit diplomacy to demonstrate to Western Europe that good graces they are eager to receive. They include the Communists (KPD) Washington as an ally, Moscow's extreme right-wing Nationalists (NPD),

they take their dissident positions, but their actual participation in the election will depend on their ability to get their signatures by 31 January. They need a 100,000th of the

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GENERAL ELECTION

Kohl would be in trouble if court ruled against him

Engelhard (FDP) gives the suing MPs a good chance of success.

The Constitutional Court could also follow the pattern of its ruling on the Basic Treaty with East Germany and let Kohl and Carstens' interpretation of the Constitution pass, though not unconditionally but with several strings attached.

This would mean the go-ahead for the general election but the Bundestag would have to do so under the circumstances.

There would, of course, also be considerable confusion in the Bundestag itself.

The conservatives would, virtually from one day to the next, need a new nominee for the Chancellorship; and considering the rivalries between CDU and CSU they would be hard pressed to pull one out of a hat.

To make matters even more complicated, whoever they nominate would also have to be acceptable to the FDP. The result could well be a CDU or SPD minority government.

If Kohl opted to remain in office he would be faced with a shambles. Arguing that he went out of his way to keep his promise of new elections and that he had no choice but to bow to the Constitutional Court ruling would hold little water.

Detractors would argue that he knew the risks from the very beginning and that there was no excuse for bending the Constitution for purely tactical reasons.

Another wide open question is the support Kohl would receive from the parties in his coalition in the period until normal elections in 1984.

The FDP would have stood no chance of being returned to parliament and the SPD was in disarray at the time, while Franz Josef Strauss said the other day, Herr Kohl has since lost the edge he had in October.

Joachim Hücke
(Nürberger Nachrichten, 3 February 1983)

What matters to the members of the party, who have to be motivated not only for the campaign but for the post-election time as well, is of course the question as to what will eventually become of the platform.

They will keep a keen eye on how much of it will enter the coalition agreement and be evident in future government

■ OIL

Deutsche BP narrowly averts closure

The Hamburg head office of the ailing Deutsche BP, still the dominant force on Germany's oil market, is extremely close-mouthed when it comes to information.

All that has been forthcoming lately is chief executive Hellmut Buddenberg's statement that BP would remain on the market.

Rescue plans are clearly being hammered out behind closed doors.

Deutsche BP, on the verge of insolvency, was saved in the nick of time by a DM600m cash boost by its British parent company, which has problems of its own.

Given the German company's DM900m trading losses in 1982, Buddenberg would hardly have had many choices but to file insolvency proceedings had the parent company not jumped into the breach.

It appears that the London head office had already been considering a quiet withdrawal from the market for its German subsidiary, but shelved these plans in a last-minute decision.

BP's competitors are not doing too well either, having been hit by a severe structural crisis in the wake of the second world-wide oil crisis in 1979/80.

Following steep oil price increases by Opec, the Western consumer nations remembered a long-forgotten virtue, thrift.

German consumers, and industry in particular, learned their lesson faster than the multinational oil giants had expected. This, together with the recession, led to drastic cutbacks in oil consumption.

It has dropped by about 25 per cent since 1980 and now stands at about 102 million tons a year. Oil sales are likely to have declined still further to about 100 million tons in 1982.

Many Opec countries now find it difficult to sell their oil, except at discount rates. The North Sea has become West Germany's most important supplier of crude.

Imports from the Opec countries have gone down correspondingly, from 90 per cent in the mid-1970s to 64.2 per cent now.

Consumption of light heating oil has gone down particularly steeply. Last year's sales, 33.5 million tons, were down to the level of 1968.

Since the first oil shock in 1973 demand for light heating oil has dropped more than 34 per cent, and the decline in heating oil consumption (used primarily in industry and by power stations) went down even further.

Here, consumption was halved to about 14 million tons, partly due to the shift towards nuclear energy and biological.

The consequences of this for the oil business were disastrous. Declining sales led to a refinery crisis, so the worldwide oil glut made prices go down, meeting demands for oil.

Consumer thrift has been rewarded in the form of declining automotive fuel and domestic oil prices and this in turn has left the multinational oil giants in serious trouble.

The net result has been losses in the billions, DM5.5bn in 1981 and DM4.5bn in 1982.

The only cure now is a drastic slimming process in all sectors of the oil business: refining capacities, the marketing

concentrate more on trade than on production.

Shell and Esso, on the other hand, will continue to operate their refineries with capacities of 14 and 18.5 million tons respectively.

BP's motto for the future is: Hands off any business that could result in losses.

The filling station network of now 3,200 stations is to be thinned out to ensure profitability.

But the Hamburg head office will also revamp its operations resulting in the loss of 300 jobs. However, the company wants to prevent dismissals (for the moment anyway) by making use of natural staff fluctuation and encouraging early retirement.

BP hopes that the rehabilitation blueprint will result in annual savings of DM700m to DM900m.

It seems a foregone conclusion that Buddenberg will no longer be the chief executive once the slimming process has been completed. In fact, it is from certain that BP will remain in the market.

But the big competitors, Shell, Esso and Texaco, are sure to survive. Their executives now boast that they were much quicker to see the straws in the wind.

Esso and Shell expect to be over the hump by the end of 1984, by which time Esso hopes to have pared down its present payroll of about 3,600 by 550 — primarily through early retirement at the age of 55. This is expected to reduce operating costs by about DM150m.

Shell's blueprint is similar. The fact that Shell and Esso are weathering the crisis better than their competitors is also due to their being able to fall back on local oil and gasfields that became lucrative when the oil price exploded.

These windfall profits enabled the "haves," as they are called in the trade, to offset operating losses elsewhere and even transfer profits to their parent companies overseas.

Small wonder then that parents blessed with such oilfields are prepared to provide them with millions of dollars with which to restructure.

Esso, for instance, will this year begin operations in its Kursk refinery (cost: DM350m) and convert an annual one million tons of heavy heating oil into marketable automotive fuel and light heating oil.

Its parent company Exxon has approved another DM350m for restructuring the Esso filling station network. BP, one of the have-nots, accuses the haves of using their windfall profits to push it out of the market.

According to BP, the haves made about DM3.5bn (after the 32 per cent exploitation levy, but before tax) from heating oil consumption (used primarily in industry and by power stations) went down even further.

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BP's refining capacity will be reduced from an original 24 million tons to 8 million tons. The company intends to

Opec scrapes bottom of the barrel

Nordwest Zeitung

ECONOMY

Call for deregulation to boost economic impetus and step up productivity

Bundestag would give some thought to our suggestions," Lenning said.

Naoko headed his own thesis Personal Responsibility v. an All-Risks Insurance.

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■ CENTREPIECE

High interest rates, low prices catch Third World in a cleft stick

Third World countries, excluding Opec, last year imported goods worth over \$100bn more than they exported. That, the OECD says, is roughly the amount by which their foreign debts increased.

We are fast reaching the point at which the Third World will no longer be able to incur further debts. The developing countries will then have to limit imports drastically because they can no longer pay for them.

To balance their accounts they would need to cut imports by about a quarter, and these cuts could only be at the expense of imports from the industrialised world.

After decades during which debts have been incurred hand over fist the state of the world economy is alarming whichever view is taken.

Private households in the purportedly rich industrialised countries are so accustomed with consumer durables that new purchases cannot possibly keep industry working at capacity.

In the Third World consumer potential would be virtually inexhaustible if only the developing countries had the cash with which to pay for imports.

The loans and credit facilities Third World countries have amassed over the past decade have increased their indebtedness from \$100bn in 1971, to \$620bn last year.

This increase in nominal indebtedness is partly offset by depreciation of the dollar in terms of prices paid for the developing countries' major exports: commodities and foodstuffs.

Since 1980, however, the situation has undergone a total change as a result of anti-inflationary policy in the United States.

In terms of domestic retail prices the purchasing power of the dollar continued to decline, although much less faster.

In terms of major world trading commodity the purchasing power of the dollar increased in contrast.

Between 1980 and the end of last year US domestic inflation declined from 13.6 to 4.5 per cent. In terms of commodity prices in world markets the purchasing power of the dollar increased by roughly a quarter over this period.

They obviously cannot possibly afford to do so even if they were able. To ease the situation slightly, dollar interest rates would need to decline, accompanied by an increase in the market price, in dollars, for their exports.

Tension in US money markets usually eases off in January, but whatever easement there may have been this year seems to be over.

The Reagan administration's budget deficits are by no means only being financed on the US domestic money market. Indirectly, US government debts are also being funded via the Eurodollar market.

Banks outside the United States are buying US Treasury bonds because they are a much better credit risk than any other international dollar loans.

They buy dollar securities because the funds to be invested are dollar debts.

US Treasury bonds are not going to present transfer difficulties us, far instance, loans to France would do, the French current account being so heavily in deficit that debts can only be serviced by mailing fresh Eurobonds.

No-one can say for sure whether the US government will need to borrow \$100bn, \$150bn or \$200bn this year. All that can be said for sure is that its credit requirements will be too much for the US money market to handle alone.

This is sure to be the case no matter how fast the printing presses run as the Federal Reserve System issues Treasury bonds in return for freshly printed dollar bills.

So there is little hope of a return to interest rates such as were considered normal before 1972, especially as international capital accumulation is hampered by two factors.

One is that as a result of the oil slump and production cuts the petrodollar surpluses of Persian Gulf countries are plummeting.

Petrodollars were the main source of loan cash on the supply side.

The other is that an increasing number of debtor countries are no longer in a position to repay from current earnings both interest and capital on their medium- and long-term debts.

This is not only the case with countries that have already defaulted or been obliged to reschedule their debts.

The countries in question include European countries that are running up current account debts but are still able to raise fresh loans to repay capital when it is due.

There is less and less replenishment of physical cash available to fund loans by means of capital repayments from earnings set aside for the purpose.

at rates that largely correspond to the Eurodollar rate.

As a rule notes are issued at floating rates of interest revised every three or six months. This worked fine until 1980 because the prices paid for the major export commodities of debtor countries increased.

But now the developing countries would need to export twice as much as in 1980 merely to fund their debts.

This is due in part to the decline in prices paid for their export commodities and in part to interest rates that are still extremely high.

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The prices of developing export commodities are rising, despite the fact that demand is falling. One proposed way of partially addressing the problem of nuclear waste is to preserve food through irradiation.

Little interest in investment in the industrialised world exists. The proposal was put forward ten years ago by the late food chemist Professor Joseph Schotmiller.

Without causing much of a stir at the time, he wrote: "Preserving food using radioactive waste from nuclear reactors is a way out of the dilemma."

It has taken until now for the opponents of food irradiation to close ranks.

These are facts not even acknowledged by the wider public that is still pressurised into accepting the higher interest rates.

Food irradiation is banned in the Federal Republic of Germany except for experimental purposes and the treatment of some hospital foods.

"That is why there is growing wide pressure, political pressure, inflation."

This climate of opinion virtually out-confidence-building of the DVS.

What is needed amounts to a circle. How can the dollar be cheaper without interest rates?

It is no good for the dollar to be less expensive in relation to the Deutsche Mark (DM) than the US dollar. This is being applied for (as in the case of splices).

Dangers inherent in chemical preservatives are played down in the hope of sweeping out irradiation.

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RESEARCH

Aachen geologists drill hole to take a closer look at the earth's crust

Astronauts have brought back samples of rock from the Moon, 380,000 km (237,500 miles) away, but geoscientists know little or nothing about the centre of the Earth, a mere 6,300 km (3,940 miles) down below.

They look like remaining in the dark about the Earth's interior, for some time. So far they have, little more than scratched at the surface, which is 2,900 km, or about 1,800 miles, thick.

Deep drilling has reached a depth of seven to ten miles, whereas the crust is 20 miles and the mantle a further 1,800 miles thick.

"Even in the space age our opportunities of taking a direct look at the lower depths of our own planet are still strictly limited," says Professor Roland Weller.

Professor Weller holds the chair of geography and paleontology at Aachen University of Technology.

Geoscientists are keen to make headway with in-depth surveys. As yet they have had to rely too heavily on geophysical measurements, models and assumptions.

Planned depth drilling is to provide them with tangible findings at last, but the deeper they drill, the more expensive it gets.

Time and again they come up against the limits of what is technically and financially feasible.

Soviet geoscientists have drilled to depths of about 11km (seven miles) in the Kola peninsula and aim to reach 15km, or 9.4 miles.

In the Federal Republic of Germany oil drilling has reached depths of more than even kilometres, or four miles.

Aachen geologists now have a promising opportunity of reaching age-old rock formations from a 400-metre hole drilled in the High Venn itself on the Belgian border, midway between the Eifel and the Ardennes.

The 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres) of the High Venn's ridge protrude 600 metres (2,000ft) out of one of the Earth's oldest geological formations, the Cambrian.

The Venn's black Cambrian slate and quartzite is over 500 million years old, but it did not come to the surface as a result of largely unexplained geological faults until the Tertiary period, about a million and a half years ago.

It also conveys an idea of how they were later deformed by tectonic forces.

Measurements of how hard the rock is, of its electrical and heat conductivity and natural magnetism should make it possible to interpret geophysical data more exactly and reliably.

The causes are probably deep-seated, arguably in the border zone between the Earth's crust and its mantle, geophysicists suspect.

Seismic waves sent down below likewise reveal important information about what lies down there via their echo.

quarries or roads; it is as though the massif were clad in an unbroken layer of impervious clay.

This waterproof layer of clay several metres thick has taken shape over the years, accounting for high-altitude moorland.

The rain, of which there is plenty, cannot seep through the clay; it stays on the surface, making this natural beauty spot that attracts thousands of hikers yearly resemble a wet sponge.

Professor Weller and his fellow-scientists are itching to find out what lies beneath this tough outer skin.

The hole, drilled near Monschau, is to be kept open for three years initially so measurements can be taken and experiments carried out.

The samples, stacked in crates like sticks of rock, are being systematically analysed. The structure of the old rock formations gives some idea of how they originated.

Meanwhile, consumer organisations are trying to bring about international regulations that would stipulate irradiated food must be marked.

According to Professor Dr. D. H. regulations would nipp in the bud.

Says he: "What food products be prepared to market food clearly visible sticker saying: 'cd'?"

Friedrich M.

(Die Zeit, 11 Jan)

Continued from page 1
At the moment, the issue is the Federal Health Council.

The spilling suffering to which they are subjected from 1933 on in a sea of racial, mean trickery and violence.

and the mass murder of millions of innocent people force the survivors to wonder why caused the catastrophe.

Is the political constellation in which modern Jewry took shape in the emanation period a firm foundation for future of the community in the post-Holocaust period?

Anti-Semitism, one is bound to say in contrast to the ideological aspects emphasised in research into Fascism and history of the period, was a cardinal feature of National Socialism.

Christian Europe has a long history of anti-Semitism. Christian tradition, reflected in the pronouncements of theologians, Councils or resolutions, has always seen its truths borne out in the humiliation of its older brother, the Jewish faith.

Popular beliefs, the Puritan plays, vices, European literature, painting and cartoons established fixed ideas of the anti-Semitic tradition was, yet, it nonetheless succeeded in paving the way for what is still a surprising fact.

It is the fact that people in the Third Reich, with laudable and memorable exceptions, and many honourable institutions, including the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, looked the other way while persecution of the Jews took its course in public and in all Party and government levels.

They failed to realise that anti-Semitism was a warning to the health of society and the realism of policies.

The biological view of the world was pathological because it had no basis in reality and both at home and abroad ran counter to the views of reality in the 20th century.

How otherwise could democratic forces have so grossly underestimated the enemy and shamed responsibility for the greatest catastrophe in German history?

On 30 January 1933 the Nazis threatened to ensure the destruction of the Jews in Europe if world Jewry were to succeed in pinning the world third war upon them.

Research has yet to be conducted into the full extent of the losses sustained by Germany, Eastern Europe and the West in terms of manpower, dynamism and creative potential, intellectual and inner power in the wake of the Holocaust.

Its scientific analysis has for years formed part of an international project with which the writer is associated.

Prejudice old and new is constantly in evidence. What began 50 years ago has bathed for Jews and their environment, including the German environment, provided historic proof of a common interest in analysing and eliminating this prejudice.

Herbert A. Strauss

(Der Tagesspiegel, 30 January 1983)

INSIGHT

Hitler and the Holocaust — a historian's view

per cent of the population, has enjoyed prosperity for decades.

In Germany, by way of a special development, racial ideology gained support whenever society was unable to cope with its crises and avert or cover stereotypes could be mobilised to solve the actual or expected anxiety of social groups on the decline.

Stereotyped prejudice gained momentum from observations that were sweeping generalisations yet were full of suggestive power.

In Imperial Germany there was a lack of forces strong enough to counteract the trend.

The Jews failed in their bid to convince their neighbours of the threat to the survival of Germany and of their own community they felt the Nazis represented.

Political parties, the churches and organised groups failed to heed their arguments.

Both the strategy and tactics of this defence were unrealistic and ineffective. They sought to cure symptoms and were unable to cure the disease even though they had recognised it for what it was.

The foundations on which the emancipation of the Jews had been based in Germany and elsewhere in Europe were shaken by National Socialism, the Third Reich and the Holocaust.

Emancipation of the Jews had been accomplished and Jews had become part of the modern world, but a price that now was seen as having been too high.

European states had proved incapable of involving pluralistic societies in terms of religion, race and culture and of drafting constitutions embodying any such ideal.

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The Jewish sense of history will in all probability add a religious holiday, Yom Hashoa, to the Jewish calendar to commemorate resistance in the Warsaw ghetto.

The German churches have nothing comparable, nothing to commemorate the 50 million or so dead in the Second World War, for which the Axis powers were to blame.

Researchers are engaged in a quest for causes and consequences, for guilt and responsibility, both in Germany and in neighbouring countries that turned a deaf ear to refugees in need of help and almost looked on idly as mass murder took its course.

The Jewish community's resistance to the rise of the Nazis was a failure. It was bound to be a failure, because the community was too small in Germany and too dependent on its own resources to be able to influence, a mass movement and revolutionary propaganda techniques.

In Imperial Germany there was a lack of forces strong enough to counteract the trend.

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(Der Tagesspiegel, 30 January 1983)



Herbert A. Strauss

(Photo: Klaus Meier)

Jewish don returns to Berlin

The life story of Herbert Strauss, professor of modern history at New York City College, is easily told and as straightforward as it is upsetting.

It is typically German for its period and typically Jewish too: the fate of the state that befell a man when times were hard.

He was born in 1918 and grew up in Würzburg where his father was a respected machine tool dealer.

His father was also an orthodox Jew from a Hellbrunn family dating back to the 16th century. His mother was a Catholic.

At Gymnasium, or high school, Herbert was held in high esteem by his teachers because of his sporting prowess.

He was soon the only Jew at the school.

Anxiety was intensified as arbitrary treatment gained its post-1933 momentum. His father had to close the firm and work as a sales representative.

In 1938 he was arrested for allegedly having insulted the wife of a public servant. His son came back from Berlin, where he had gone to learn farming in preparation for emigration to Palestine, to see him in custody.

It was the day the synagogues were set fire to, in Würzburg and all over Germany. "Herbert," an old school friend said as they met in front of the burning synagogue, "it's you this time; next time it'll be us."

To save his father's life he bought a Bolivian visa for \$300, but the old man refused to leave without his wife and there wasn't enough cash for both of them. His father saw the family one last time before he was deported to the Warsaw ghetto. He was gassed at Treblinka concentration camp.

Herbert Strauss still has a snapshot of his father from his days in the Warsaw ghetto.

His mother later had a graveside laid for her husband. In Würzburg, Strauss had the word killed in the inscription changed to murdered.

The urn with his mother's ashes he has kept in New York since 1949 is now also buried in Würzburg.

But Strauss went back to Berlin and proudly wore his yellow Star of David.

He was trained as a rabbi by Leo Baeck, graduating with a thesis on "What does it mean to live as a Jew?"

In Steglitz, a Berlin suburb, he was forced to sweep the streets, but he managed to pass university entrance exams before going underground.

Continued on page 12

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-st-a-giance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for colonial research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Two volumes are already in print. They are:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

They will be followed in March 1983 by Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, app. 150 pp., DM 24.80.

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GERMAN TRADE DIRECTORY

THEATRE

George Tabori reviews 1933 in Bochum

George Tabori's latest play, *Jubiläum* (Jubilee), was premiered in Bochum on the 50th anniversary of the Nazi take-over in 1933.

The audience must imagine they are sitting facing the plate glass of the foyer, with the plate glass of the entrance to the Kammerspiele behind it.

In front of the first plate of glass, and behind it, there is a romantic cemetery grown wild. Behind the second plate of glass the evening rush-hour traffic drives past.

A meeting of past and present is symbolised. A boy in a black leather coat scribbles a swastika and a star of David on the window pane, adding the slogan *Juda verreckt!*

This he does from outside, in the present. Inside, in the past, an old grave-digger with a red clown's nose potters about among the gravestones.

At the front of the stage the dead begin to crawl out of their graves. That is the opening scene of the play.

The German theatre made an early start to dealing with the country's Nazi past. It has included Rolf Hochhuth's *The Representative*, Peter Weiss's *Auschwitz* oratorio *The Investigation* and Tabori's no-holds-barred concentration camp play *Cannibals*.

Tabori is a Hungarian Jew whose family was killed, all except for his mother, in Auschwitz. He lived in the United States before returning to Germany.

Ever since his experimental dramatic work in Bremen he has made a lasting mark on contemporary German theatre.

He does not ascribe to the theory that crime and punishment can be satisfactorily dealt with by conventional aesthetic means.

So he brings the victims of Nazi terror out of their musty graves for the justice.

They are Arnold Stern, played by Stanley Waldan, a Jewish musician, and his wife Lotte, played by Eleonore Zetscho.

There is their niece Mitzl, a spastic, played by Ursula Höpfner, a homosexual hairdresser, played by Franz Boden, and his lover, a transvestite, played by Wolfgang Felge.

They too were considered unfit to live by the blue-eyed blond master race. The dead recall their memories of what life was like 50 years ago, combining autobiographical accounts with tales of others and contemporary history.

They are well able to do so in an age when the living say nothing and either suppress the past or strike a pose of warning recollection.

The victims who have risen from the dead need have no qualms about telling jokes beginning with queries such as: "How do you get 20 Jews into a Volkswagen Beetle?"

Jokes such as these do not make light of horror as they do in the fast-moving anti-war revues of Jerome Savary and Joan Littlewood.

They are so macabre, so brutally frank that they retain the elementary force needed to undermine lies and false shame.

The half-decomposed corpses join in song, proclaiming in doggerel verse that the Jews will be killed in Buchenwald and the Reds in Majdenek.

The plot walks a slender tightrope between dream and reality, interlinking space-time continuums.

The Nazi killers of the Third Reich do not put in an appearance, but the young neo-Nazi Jürgen, played by Klaus Fischer, establishes a link between past and present.

He symbolises the Brecht quotation: *Der Schoss ist fruchtbar noch, aus dem das Kroch* (The womb is still fertile from which all grows).

Jürgen is a nephew of the transvestite. He was brought up by his father, a man who failed to learn his lesson, to accept the goose step and the Nazis' here-brained racial theories.

In visionary violence he not only tortures his dead uncle but also drives Mitzl, who is crazy about him, to suicide by asking, in a letter: "Why did they forget to gas you?"

But the chorus of the dead just laugh at him.

Many memorable, heart-rending photographs documenting Germany's none-too-distant past have been shown to mark the 50th anniversary of the Nazi take-over.

Continued from page 11

containing the applications by 84 people for the other jobs at the centre.

Several Berlin families helped him to hide. They include a painter and decorator whose son was in the SS but whose painting of Hitler on the wall concealed another of Lenin.

The girl he later married joined him when her parents were deported. The Gestapo once knocked on the door and the janitor did not open until they heard them get away via the back stairs.

On another occasion he managed to escape arrest at the last minute on Leipziger Strasse in the city-centre.

He took his girlfriend to Switzerland and safely using forged papers. She dyed her hair to match the passport photograph.

In June 1943 he too made it to Switzerland, taking two hours to wriggle across the border on his stomach at the dead of night.

He travelled to Singen, near the Swiss border, by train using a forged identity card of Albert Speer's Armaments Production Ministry.

He was checked by the police but they failed to smell a rat. "I was an honorary Aryan," Strauss recalls, "and greeted them with a *Herr Hitler* and the Nazi salute."

He studied and took his PhD in Berlin. Then he went to New York, where he became a professor at the City College and taught there for 35 years.

He edited handbooks on the emigration of German Jews, was a civil rights campaigner for equal rights for blacks. In New York he learnt how to live, to be free and planned to stay.

Now he sits in a makeshift office on the ninth floor of the Telefunken building on Ernst-Reuter-Platz back in Berlin, where he has been appointed head of the anti-Semitism research centre at the Technical University.

It is the only university department of its kind in the world.

His secretary has just gone out to buy a coffee machine for the office. On the window sill there is a cardboard box

But few scenes are as memorable as Mitzl's tale of how Jewish children were hanged, a tale she tells by continually switching from the part of the victims to that of the hangmen.

Tabori clearly shows that moral categories of good and evil are inapplicable to ideologically-based mass murder.

The playwright-director ends almost on a note of reconciliation between Christians and Jews.

Before a bulldozer flattens the graves outside and the dead retire to the "wet beginnings" of life, as the grave-digger, Robert Giggengbach, puts it, Tabori appears on stage.

Weaving a concentration camp uniform beneath a block overcoat he breaks bread and shares it with his actors, who identify with their parts with which that all craved.

Formal objections may doubtless be raised to this act of mourning. Some passages are exaggeratedly theatrical, which is something Tabori himself has often criticised.

But these objections are silenced by the shock created by the overall impression, which was so powerful that the first-night audience stopped applauding when the curtain fell, suddenly realising how inappropriate applause was.

As long as it takes a lowbow treatment of the subject like Holocaust, the US TV film serial, to get across to German viewers what life was really like in Nazi Germany, a play like Tabori's will be important.



A scene from Jubiläum

As long as Turkish joke rounds like the Jewish *Yom Kippur* man and poet John Giorno play like *Jubiläum* will be pornographic poetry which he tried to promote among high-school students.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 1977) As was only to be expected, the hole thing culminated in a scandal and spelled the end of the service.

The idea had meanwhile been picked

up by others in London and Bielefeld, Switzerland, though this time it was clean verse.

The first Kiel service was done with a recorded answering device until the city's postal authority agreed to provide its own more sophisticated facilities.

Hanover followed suit instantly, and then, in 1980, came Mainz, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Münster, Nuremberg and Stuttgart.

For the 23 pfennigs it costs to make a 30-second call people dialling the number can now hear their favorite writers and poets, both living and

dead.

Most of the other services are organised by the cultural authorities of the cities concerned, in cooperation with literary organisations.

Recordings are usually three to five minutes long and run for a week around the clock.

The Post Office has made it clear that unless there are at least 1,000 calls a month it will discontinue the service as a non-paying proposition.

But so far, dial-a-poem has been paying its way, mainly because by and large the authors get nothing for their efforts.

There are exceptions. The cultural authorities of Nuremberg and Mannheim pay authors DM5,000 each while

Dial-a-poet service flourishes in several German cities

Hamburg pays them DM2,500 as reimbursement for expenses.

Lübeck holds the record with 10,000 calls a month.

This is mainly due to the fact that Lübeck plays a recording of Thomas Mann (he died in 1955) reading from his famous *Buddenbrooks* family saga.

Kiel has managed to present Siegfried Lenz, which Hamburg vainly tried to do. Kiel also has such literary luminaries as Stefan Heym, Rainer Kunze, Max von der Grün and Arno Surminski.

The latter, along with Gabriel Laub, Eckhart Klessmann, Martin Behr-Schwerzbach, Heike Doutiné, Axel Eggebrecht, Gerd Hartlaub and Hans Eppendorfer, can also be dialled in Hamburg.

Smaller cities usually have a much higher percentage of callers than big ones. Munich and Berlin lack the service, though Berlin is about to catch up.

None is planned for Cologne because the cultural authorities there hold that this kind of service could be misused to spread ideology.

Cologne would prefer to present poetry readings in its bars or spread poetry through posters.

Rosemarie Winter
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 January 1983)

Electronic dictionary premiered

MORGEN

Five years of research and development have now culminated in the presentation to the Press in Munich of the first German-English electronic dictionary.

The dictionary (which also doubles as a pocket calculator) has not only a 4,000-word vocabulary but also provides information on the finer points of grammar and has a special keyboard for vocabulary practice.

Karl Ernst Tiebler-Langenscheidt, chief executive of the Langenscheidt dictionary publisher, described this latest product of his company as an entrepreneurial adventure.

But then this type of pioneering seems to be a Langenscheidt trait from way back. Even the grandfather of the present head of the company, who founded the publishing house that was eventually to become the world's largest dictionary publisher, experimented with new media when he contested Thomas A. Edison in a bid to use gramophone records in teaching foreign languages.

This eventually culminated in video language cassettes in 1981 and finally the first attempts at using video discs for that purpose.

In the course of his search for new electronic word banks that took him to Silicon Valley, California, Tiebler-Langenscheidt became convinced that neither American nor German companies could meet his standards.

The fact is that the first generation of computer dictionaries has disappeared from the market. They were too bulky and their storage capacity too small. The breakthrough came from Japan.

The criterion used in programming the new electronic dictionary was not how frequently a certain word is used but how necessary it is for tourists and those learning a language.

The 4,000 English words stored in the computer, they range from Ability to Zoo, go beyond the English vocabulary demanded by the educational authorities for high-school graduates. The vocabulary for primary schools is exactly 983 words.

All the user has to do is press the first two letters of a word in either English or German.

The computer then quickly "thumbs" its pages to come up with all words beginning with these letters.

Once the wanted word has been found all possible translations are given on the 9-digit display.

Tests show that the answers are invariably obtained more quickly than with a conventional dictionary. Langenscheidt dictionaries usually contain between 10,000 and 200,000 entries.

The company also wants to pioneer new marketing methods. The computer will not only be sold at bookshops (most of them have already ordered it) but also by mail order companies.

The Alpha 8, as the little marvel is called, retails at DM149. The battery is supposed to be good for 600 hours.

The end of February will see the publication of a German-French Alpha 8. Karl Stankiewitz (Münchner Morgen, 29 January 1983)



David and Goliath scene from Anton Sorg's Bible, Augsburg Luther's superlatives

■ MODERN LIVING

Pollsters find Germans fraught with worries yet still hopeful

The Germans have plenty of worries and fears, though there also seems to be more hope than ever before, an Infratres opinion survey shows.

Ninety-four per cent said they were worried or indeed frightened about growing unemployment; 50 per cent of 14-year-olds and over were dismayed at pollution and destruction of the environment, while 39 per cent were frightened outright by it.

Sixty-nine per cent fear that technology and computers will make work more thankless, 47 per cent find this

Battered babies appeal

The TV is on, baby cries its head off, father blows his top and lashes out. Net result: a dead baby.

This, or something like it, has 69 small children died in this country in 1981.

In 43 of these cases, the children were killed by their parents; in two cases by relatives and in five by friends or acquaintances.

Though these figures seem small relative to the population, more and more citizens and organisations have lately been prompted by them to demand better legal protection for children.

Even so, the parties represented in the Bundestag have refused to tighten up on the 18 July 1979 amendment of the act governing parental authority.

In explaining their decision, the lawmakers said that they were still guided by the "constitutional parental right to physically punish their children."

But the law prohibits any humiliating child-rearing actions. These include disproportionate physical punishment and measures that intolerably violate the child's dignity as a human being.

Records show that 69 children died as a result of battering and 1,423 were badly abused by their parents or relatives in 1981.

The number of children tortured to death in 1973 was 142 while 1,934 were badly mistreated. Statistics say nothing about the grey zone.

But despite these shocking figures, the Bundestag Petition Committee opposes lighter legislation against physical abuse for fear that this would lead to more psychological terror.

The final result of this would be even more harmful and, what's more, prosecution would be impossible in such infangible cases.

Even cases of physical abuse make it very difficult to gather legal evidence. Of the 1,934 cases reported to 1973 only 202 resulted in court sentences. In 1980 the ratio was 158 sentences in 1,507 cases of child abuse.

The Petition Committee stresses that the number of recorded cases has declined. But it also suggests that statistics should not lead to hasty conclusions.

The number of births in the Federal Republic of Germany has also gone down in the past ten years.

Klaus J. Schwabe
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 January 1983)

Neue Presse

the poor nations will one day turn revenge on the rich.

Summing up, Professor Schmidtschen said that too many Germans are too frightened of the wrong things. As he put it:

"There are wise fears and there is stupid confidence. Given a bit more fear in the 1920s and 1930s, the nation could have been spared a great deal of misery."

The survey also shows that, notwithstanding a world full of threatening problems, the Germans are also very hopeful. Their greatest hope rests on the certainty of having people they respect around them.

Sixty-six per cent regard medical progress as promising; and 64 per cent in their hopes on the world's will be preserved the peace. An equal number are confident they will be able to weather difficult times.

Sixty per cent pin their hopes on industriousness and love of freedom. Three out of four Germans are either frightened or worried that they will lose someone they love, that there will be a war in their lifetime, that crime will spread and that good manners and morals will no longer count as people become increasingly inconsiderate.

The majority fear that general mistrust will grow and that we will become more and more demanding while forgetting how to be happy.

More than 50 per cent see democracy as being in jeopardy. They fear excessive state control could endanger freedom. Forty-four per cent believe that

Karl Stunkewitz
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 January 1983)

Changing families

Teddy bear is eighty

The Teddy bear is an octogenarian. It was first presented to the public by the Steiff stuffed toy factory in Cöthen, Württemberg in 1903 Leipzig.

Teddy started life as a commercial flop, and his fate would have been sealed almost before he started off had it not been for an American who bought 3,000 Teddy bears on the very last day of the fair.

He took the bears to America where Teddy met with a number of fortuitous coincidences.

A New York shopowner put Teddy in his window, where he was promptly discovered by a passer-by who had been put in charge of decorating the table for the wedding breakfast of the daughter of US President Theodore Roosevelt (nicknamed Teddy).

As it happened, Teddy Roosevelt was a passionate bear hunter, which made Teddy the bear a most fitting decoration.

Teddy the President was so enchanted that someone jokingly spoke of "Teddy bear" — and the name was coined.

When the whole thing was picked up by the press, the German Teddy became unstoppable as a best-seller. 1907 sales were 974,000 units, 200,000 having been sold the year before.

The popularity of Teddy Bears now far outstrips that of the man responsible for their name.

Klaus J. Schwabe
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 29 January 1983)

Der Tagesspiegel, 20 January 1983

Road toll foreign children

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

DIE ZEIT

Children of foreigners are more traffic accident prone than German contemporaries, study by a government authority traffic safety council and accident foundation shows.

Out of 1,000 children up to 23 Germans and 48 foreigner involved in traffic accidents.

The per thousand ratio for

the study was made for eight cities) is 16 German and 40 foreigner.

They had been to blame beforehand, counting for over 50 raids last year

of bombing the European headquarters of the US Air Force in Ramstein.

They had launched attacks on high-ranking US service personnel and body-trapped GIs' parked cars.

They had mailed a letter to the paper claiming responsibility.

So it seemed a foregone conclusion that left-wing after-hours commandos

were to blame for the bomb left in the underground garage of an apartment block in Eschborn, near Frankfurt, on November.

The device was discovered in time to avoid damage being done.

They also seemed the most likely culprits when on 14 December GIs' cars were booby-trapped in Butzbach and Kehlheim and on 15 December in Frankfurt. Two bombs exploded, severely injuring the car-owners.

Pioneer projects are planned cities, among them Stuttgart.

A number of organisations

them the police, the Children's Club and the Mercedes Foundation want to concentrate their education on foreign children.

The latest raids also fit into the neo-Nazi scene ideologically, there currently being a serious dispute between Hamburg neo-Nazi leader Michael Kühnen and remaining members of the other two groups.

They are opposed not only to endangering innocent lives but also to raids that were of no propaganda use and ran counter to their propaganda mission to strike at imperialism and Zionism.

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raids that were of no propaganda use and ran counter to their propaganda mission to strike at imperialism and Zionism.

They subscribe to the old-style National Bolshevik view that what Germany needs is neutrality at peace and in friendship with the Soviet Union.

Described by Kühnen as putschist adventurers, these "left-wing" right-wingers note in a pamphlet secretly distributed:

"We recommend a comparison between Russian and West German officers. It will soon be clear who the sub-humans are, not to mention US soldiers, of course."

This was not followed by the leaflets claiming responsibility.

These bombs, unlike their predecessors, were not laid to create the maximum upset and effect; indiscriminate

blows were the aim.

This is a new departure in the pattern of terrorism. For once the ones who had run the risks of killing "In-

ternational" victims, such as service wives

and children.

The 24-storey Eschborn apartment block, for instance, is home for about 250 apartments. The explosion could have caused a fire in the building, endangering the lives of civilians.

Its wives could have been driving

children to school.

The explosive charges were packed in extinguishers and designed to detonate as soon as the fuse was activated.

According to a supplement to the Youth 81 report by Dr. Shell these young people are prepared to stick out their necks in defense of innocent people.

The study is based on polls conducted among young people aged 10 and 20.

The trend is more pronounced in Germany than in many other countries, says the study's author, Dr. Jürgen Zehnacker of Marburg.

The use of these means of expression usually begins at the age of 10, mostly as an attempt to impress children.

Both are experienced in handling arms and explosives; neither has ever made any secret of its hatred of the Americans.

Another was that they are known to use the fuses used in the three raids, fuses supplied with do-it-yourself rocket kits sold in toy shops.

A third was that left-wing extremists are keenly, jealously aware of the difference, as was noted in a leaflet circulated in left-wing bars in Darmstadt.

It blamed both the Guerrilla Division, a left-wing group, and the fascists for the raids in Eschborn, Butzbach, Fechenheim and Darmstadt.

In an article headed Drawing a Clear Line of Distinction Between Us and the Enemy and bearing the RAF's star emblem "some out-and-out fascist groups or other" are said to have had "their dirty paws involved."

Their attacks on ordinary GIs had been aimed at making left-wingers appear to blame and confusing issues on police wanted lists.

The leaflet sought to draw the distinction because the writers were keen to explain "who they were and what they wanted."

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RAF urban guerrilla stands trial in Stuttgart

chose on the opening day of the case to add nothing to the prosecution's outline of his life story.

But his deep-set eyes attentively followed every detail of the proceedings and his clenched fists at times testified to tension.

He was born on 3 September 1951 in Garding, East Frisia, and grew up in Berlin. Described by the court as a casual worker, he has been married since 1973. But his wife was sentenced to twelve and a half years by a Vienna court for her part in a bank robbery in 1977.

He told his own life story in a magazine article last year. He claims to have left the GDR at 15, to have taken part in his first demonstration in Berlin at 16 and at 17 to have sought refuge with a Dutch commune, only to be deported on a hashish charge.

He was then sent to a closed children's home where he took part in an uprising that was put down when the navy was called in.

Transferred to Hesse, he made friends with Andreas Baader and Günter Ensslin, the later leaders of the RAF.

After several failed experiments in communal living, drug abuse and unsuccessful therapeutic treatment he claimed to have grown increasingly isolated from the outside world.

The prosecution says he was a RAF member from May 1976 to January 1980. This defence does not dispute.

He is accused of having taken part in the murder of Frankfurt banker Jürgen Ponto on 30 July 1977 and of having played a leading part in the planning, preparation and execution of the abduction of Cologne employers' leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Schleyer was murdered, and Boock is accused of complicity in his murder and that of his four bodyguards when he was kidnapped.

In Schleyer's case he is accused of complicity because he deliberately ran the risk of the employers' leader being murdered.

He is also accused of having assembled the rocket launcher used in a 25 August 1977 bid to bomb the Federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe.

As Boock refuses to give evidence the trial is likely to drag on and to rely on circumstantial evidence. It will take over a year, with 244 witnesses and 40 experts already having been named.

The Bundeskriminalamt, or CID, with its headquarters in Wiesbaden, disclosed some time ago that Boock's fingerprints were found on the car in which Schleyer was kidnapped.

He has been a wanted man since 1977 and was arrested in 1981. On arrest he was unarmed and had been living an ordinary life in a working-class suburb of Hamburg.

In an appeal published shortly after he was arrested he called on his friends and people who ran a risk of drifting into terrorism not to take the irrational path into the vacuum of illegality.

Fight for every man, he appealed, calling on the terrorists to abandon their lunacy. But to this day he has refused to give evidence against his former comrades.

All concerned at Stammheim will have their work cut out getting at the truth and nothing but the truth.

Stefan Gräger
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 January 1983)